

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION

MONTPELIER, VT.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC SYMPATHY WITH TREASON.—The following, being the concluding paragraph of an article in the last *Argus and Patriot*, on the President's Message, needs no comment:

The amnesty which is offered to the confederates, under a certain rank, in official and military life, is too absurd to be worthy of a passing notice. To offer a pardon to men who have shown their ability to maintain their position, who are thoroughly united, who are urged by every consideration to persevere in the determination with which they set out, is preposterous in the highest degree. The Southern people are fighting against usurpation and confiscation, and for freedom and State rights. They are fighting to preserve their land against the fate of Ireland and Poland. They are fighting against a power that has trampled every principle of law and constitutional authority under foot. They are fighting for their homes, for their dearest rights, and so long as they are united and actuated by the spirit which they have thus far exhibited, they cannot be subjugated.

THE HUTCHINSONS' CONCERT.—The Concert, Friday evening, by the Hutchinsons, old and young, was a great success. The Hall was densely packed by an intelligent and appreciative audience, who had come expecting a good thing; and it was not disappointed. Of artistic excellence, the perfection of the singing as a musician would judge of it, we cannot speak, because we chance not to have an ear nicely enough adjusted to the delicate harmonies of music to enable us to be critical. But we are confident we express the opinion of all present when we say, that no concert gives could have more pleased and satisfied the popular taste than did the Hutchinsons' Friday evening. The young Hutchinsons, one a boy twelve and the other six years old, delighted the audience, and got full one-half of the applause. The Hutchinsons still, as of old, sing the songs of Freedom, and give no quarter to the pro-slavery sympathizers with treason.

They will sing in other places as follows:—
Waterbury, Saturday, 26th; Stowe, Town Hall, Monday, 28th; Morrisville, Town Hall, Tuesday, 29th; Hyde Park, Town Hall, Wednesday, 30th; Johnson, Town Hall, Thursday, 31st; Burlington, Town Hall, Friday, Jan. 1, 1864; Vergennes, Town Hall, Saturday, 2d.

FRANK WILDMAN'S ADVENTURES ON LAND AND WATER.—By Frederick Gerstaecker. Translated and revised by Lucille W. Wixall. Boston: Crosby & Nichols, 1864. pp. 312.

This is an entertaining book for boys, full of incidents and strange and hazardous adventures, hairbreadth escapes by sea and land, finally ending in the happy settlement of the hero with a bride of his choice in the "wide and magnificent Valley of the Mississippi." It is a German story, and the wonderful events recorded in it get a tinge of the marvelous from the land which has produced so much that is strange in literature. To the boys—perhaps some of larger growth—who love thrilling tales of daring, it would be especially welcome as a holiday gift, and we commend it to those who are in pursuit of presents for Young America.

For sale by Ballou Loveland & Co., Montpelier.

SANITARY FAIR.—Large amounts are being realized by fairs for the Sanitary Commission. The great fair in Boston, now in progress, has already realized \$100,000, and the receipts, it is thought, will reach \$140,000.

Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, sent to the fair two large platform scales of beautiful finish, with mahogany pillar and brass weights.

A similar fair now being held in Cincinnati is expected will realize \$300,000.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—We have already alluded to the motion made by Mr. Morrill of this State, in the House of Representatives, to suspend the Reciprocity treaty with Canada. Elsewhere we give an article from the *New York Times*, which shows very clearly the great injustice and inequality of the treaty. The article ought to have given Mr. Morrill the credit of having first moved in this matter this session, though Mr. Morrill is so well known to the country that the omission is of no consequence to him.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE.—The *Rutland Herald* says that Col. Grant has written to Maj. Dudley that three-fourths of the 5th Regiment have re-enlisted and that the regiment might soon be expected home on their thirty days furlough. Efforts were being made in the other regiments of the Brigade to secure the requisite number of re-enlistments and with good prospects of success. It is almost certain that the 4th and 6th will re-enlist, and in all probability the rest of the Brigade, so that the whole Vermont Brigade may be expected to return home together after its service of nearly three years. In this case all the members of the Brigade will have a furlough of thirty days and will then probably spend another month at their rendezvous in reorganizing their regiments before they return to the field.

SILK MANUFACTURE.—Henry Daubies, of Concord, N. H., has purchased the property in Brattleboro known as the Valley Mills. He has added a story and a wing to the building in which he proposes to carry on the business of manufacturing sewing silk.

The Movements Against the Reciprocity Treaty.

Several demonstrations have already been made in Congress against the Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces, with a view to secure its entire abrogation, or very material modification. A privilege was secured to each party in the treaty to discontinue it after a period of ten years, on due notice. That period expires in 1864. The question as yet has received no little discussion in Congress; but it is plain that the body is in a temper to give our relations with Canada a complete overhauling.

The Treaty, as it has stood, has been so far as American interests are concerned, almost a dead failure.

Its first object was the cultivation of a strong and intimate friendship with Canada. It was believed by our Government that freedom of commercial intercourse would so assimilate the interests and sentiments of the two countries as to bind them in unalterable friendship. Canada had little to return for the great advantages we gave her. Yet we felt that the ties could not be drawn too closely between two branches of the same great race situated side by side. But developments of Canadian feeling during this rebellion have demonstrated that this reciprocity measure has failed to secure that end. Though there has been no time in which we were without many staunch friends in Canada, it is still undeniable that until very lately—even if not at the present time—the unfriendly feeling towards us has greatly preponderated. From the commencement of the outbreak there was a constantly increasing sympathy with the South, and a corresponding animosity toward the National Government; and when the Trent affair occurred, this spirit culminated to a pitch that made it really a matter of doubt whether our worst enemies were North of us or South of us. At that day, and for a long time afterward, save the rebels, themselves, there was not a people on the face of the earth who cherished toward us intense hate, and wished us worse ill, than the great majority of these same Canadians. This feeling has not been merely an English feeling. It has been something quite distinct from that, and decidedly worse. Therefore, we say that one of the main purposes of the Reciprocity Treaty has failed. The treaty has not, as was designed, drawn Canada toward us. It seems, on the contrary, rather to have filled her with ill will and arrogance. We are not certain that this spirit has not somewhat changed since our war-fortunes have improved. The Gov. General and Ministry, at least now, manifest a very fair disposition, and perhaps the people generally are coming to share this feeling. But unless this positively proves to be so, the impolicy of this or any other Reciprocity Treaty with the only part of the American Continent that turned against us in our dark day, should be a ruling consideration with us. It is plain that we cannot afford to be building up a permanent enemy on our border, who will ever seek to stab us when opportunity offers.

Before the treaty, the public mind of Canada was leavened to a very considerable extent, with the annexation spirit. In fact, annexation would have been in time almost a physical necessity; for the Province could not live and thrive so shut up from free intercourse with the outer world. We opened our avenues to her, and from that time she ceased to be discontented, and the word, annexation was never heard from her. With good reason. The Reciprocity Treaty gave her all the advantage that could come from the membership of the American Union, with none of its liabilities.

There never was a more perfect misnomer than the designation of this agreement as a treaty of reciprocity. It never has secured a reciprocity worthy of the name. From the beginning the benefit was chiefly on one side, and by provincial management since, it has now become almost completely so. By its original terms it admitted nearly all the productions of Canada into the United States free of duty, and gave them free transit abroad; while our manufactured articles, introduced into Canada, have, from the outset, been subjected to import duties; and within the last few years these duties have been doubled on many of the most important articles, so that now there is a virtual prohibition. The prohibition is extended just so far as it can operate to build up the manufacturing interests of Canada. Where it cannot so operate it gives place to a system of duties expressly designed to produce as much revenue as possible, whereby internal improvements can be sustained which shall divert the carrying trade of the Northwestern States as much as possible from our own great thoroughfares. This will tell with the greatest effect, when our railroads come to feel, as they soon must, the full pressure of our war taxes, in their various direct and indirect forms.

The treaty has been equally one-sided, in its operation, in respect to agricultural products. We have opened the way for Canada to the grain markets of the world, and enabled her to compete on equal terms with our own farmers. Without that license on our part, she would have been utterly unable to maintain any such competition. Her great outlet to the ocean is shut to all navigation six months of the year, and during most of the other months is very unsafe. The proposed railroads from Quebec to Halifax, some seven hundred miles in length, are in a very high latitude, and would involve such cost of transportation that export of grain by such means must ever be quite out of the question. This agricultural "reciprocity" is an immense advantage to Canada but to us an unqualified injury.

As in manufacturing and agricultural interests, so in commercial. Duties practically differential, through a change from specific to ad valorem, have been levied against our shippers, forwarders and merchants, tending to divert trade in tea, coffee, sugar, wine and other articles, from our Atlantic cities to Quebec and Montreal. By this increase, since the establishment of the treaty, these articles have to pay some twenty-five per cent. less when conveyed into Canada via the St. Lawrence, than from the American cities on the bonded system. Such an inequality was never contemplated. It may be added, that while the free navigation of Lake Michigan has been of great advantage to the Canadians, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, intended as an equivalent, has been of little or no value to ourselves.

It is clearly the duty of our Government to remodel this treaty throughout, or make an end of it altogether. Congress does well in turning to it so early.—*N. Y. Times.*

Rev. Thomas Kidder has been detailed, or appointed, chaplain of the military post at Brattleboro.

SENATOR COLLAMER.—"Perley" the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, thus writes of Senator Collamer:

The "Father of the Senate" is Judge Collamer, who was born in New York State in 1792, but was taken when a lad to Vermont, where he served in the last war with Great Britain. It is upward of twenty years since he first took his seat in the House of Representatives, where he remained until he accepted the portfolio of Postmaster General tendered him by President Taylor. From the General Post Office he returned to the bench, and in 1854 he was elected to the Senate, where he is now the chairman of the postal committee. The Judge carries his years bravely and is a noble type of the Old Whig gentleman—well educated, liberal and courteous to all. As a statesman, he takes ground above petty intrigues and cabals, as a legislator he is industrious and patriotic, as a debater he is logical and argumentative, and in private life his colloquial powers and rare stock of anecdotes afford amusement and instruction to those who enjoy his society. While the Republic is indebted to Judge Collamer for many excellent features of our present postal system, others have emanated from the department, and their failure should not be attributed to the Senate committee.

GEN. AVERILL'S RAID.—Salom, the point selected by Gen. Averill for the destruction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, is sixty miles from Lynchburg, and one hundred and forty-five from Bristol. The damage done appears to have been quite extensive and thorough for the time allowed, both as regards the railway tracks and the depots of stores in the vicinity. The movement was very opportune, as it will prevent Lee from strengthening Longstreet in the stand he has chosen to make in East Tennessee, and will greatly add to the difficulties of Longstreet's return to Virginia. Gen. Averill encountered great obstacles and no little peril in his raid, but his skill and intrepidity seem to have carried him through in triumph, with a loss which must be considered slight, under the circumstances.

THE ENROLLMENT LAW. The Washington correspondence of the *New York Journal of Commerce* notices the following proposed amendments of the enrollment law:

"The clergy everywhere will be pleased to learn that Senator Dixon is about to propose an amendment to a bill before that body relieving all ministers of the Gospel of all liability to perform military duty.

When the proper time arrives and the proper bill comes up, Senator Hendricks will propose an amendment dividing those who may be drafted into two classes; the first to include all persons subject to perform military duty between the ages of eighteen and forty five who are unmarried; and the second all other persons subject to do military duty, but who are not to be called out until the first class is exhausted."

The Virginia Legislature, in session at Alexandria, representing the loyal people of Eastern Virginia, has passed a bill calling a Convention for the abolition of slavery in the State. It is to assemble on the 13th of February next.

A letter from Morris Island, since the late storm, says the shores have been ghastly with numbers of rebel dead, some of them in boxes, but mostly uncoffined. They were washed out from the beach near forts Putnam and Strong (formerly Gregg and Wagner.) Skulls, arms, and entire skeletons bobbed around on the beach, a literal "dance of death."

The Canadian Government has determined to establish two military schools—one at Toronto and the other at Quebec—"for the purpose of enabling officers of militia, or candidates for commission or promotions in the militia, to perfect themselves in a knowledge of their military duties, drill and discipline."

The number of men enlisted, and whose enlistment contracts have been received by the Adjutant General, is as follows: For old regiments, 1400; new regiment and battery, 470.

Special Notice!

On and after January 1st, 1864, our terms will be

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J. W. ELLIS & CO.

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MALT COFFEE.

The only Genuine Malt Coffee manufactured in the United States.

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WHITE & MOORE,

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N. L. PHILLIPS,

TEACHER OF MUSIC, and dealer in PIANOS and MELODEONS, (Banks, Vt.), has now on hand and for sale the great improved Melodeon, of all sizes and kinds. The reeds are brought to a wonderful perfection. The high notes resemble the flute so near that they defy detection. The low notes resemble the diapason to the pipe organ, and by the use of the new patent swell the performer can produce any degree of power desirable. All who are troubled with a musical taste should have one of these instruments to enrich the domestic circle. Parents, do not wait until the children are too old to learn, but buy a Piano or Melodeon at once, and set them to work. The best instruments of various sizes, constantly on hand, and a string at very low prices.

Orders addressed to N. L. Phillips, Barre, Vt., will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 21, 1863. D&W

Laselle Female Seminary

THE SECOND QUARTER of Fall Term begins on Thursday, November 19, 1863. This Institution has been in successful operation twelve years, under the same Principal. It is situated in the beautiful village of Auburndale, on Worcester R. Road, ten miles from Boston. The pupils are taught Music and French as well as the usual English studies. For catalogue and particulars apply to

Auburndale, Oct. 27, 1863. G. W. BRIGGS, Principal.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—Dr. J. C. DIX'S Specific Pills, for the speed and permanent cure of Sexual Diseases, Urethral Discharges, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Incontinence, Impotence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Gravel, Strictures and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, which has been used by upwards of one hundred physicians with entire success—superceding Catheters, Copaliba, Capsules, or any compound hitherto known.

Dr. DIX'S Specific Pills are speedy in action, effecting a cure in a few days, which is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless to the system and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary whilst using them. Nor does their action interfere with business pursuits.

Each box contains six dozen Pills. Price \$1.

Dr. DIX'S Specific Pills on Seminal Weakness, Self-Abuse, Loss of Power, Impotence, Premature Decay, Sexual Disease, &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, sent free. Six cents are required to prepay postage.

Sent, secure from observation and confidentially, by mail, post paid, on receipt of the money, by

J. BAYAN, M.D., 76 Cedar St., New York.

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RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.

The most permanent and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Sore

Throat, &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly "cured."

Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial. To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are particularly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists. Nov. 25, 1863. J. B. BRYAN, Sole Proprietor, 27 Eastland Street, N. Y. Price 25 Cts. per Box. For sale by all Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARTY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uteral, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy action, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from whatever causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 64 Pills. Price \$1.

Dr. HARTY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail, when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid by

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SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

THIS invaluable medicine is an unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies

It is peculiarly suited to be used in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Sleep, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disorganized system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

A bottle containing 30 pills, and encircled with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for \$1.00 and 6 postage stamps.

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\$500 WILL BE FORFEITED BY DR. DIX if failing to cure in less time than any other physician, more effectually and permanently, with less strain from occupation or fear of exposure to all either, with safe and pleasant medicine.

SELF-ABUSE AND SOLITARY HABITS, Their effects and consequences.

SPECIAL AILMENTS AND SITUATIONS, Incident to Married and Single Ladies; SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS;

Mercurial Affections; Eruptions and all Diseases of the Skin; Ulcers of the Nose, Throat and Body; Pimples on the face; Swellings of the Joints; Nervousness; Constitutional and other Weaknesses in Youth, and the more advanced, of all ages,

BOTH SEXES, SINGLE OR MARRIED.

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so arranged that patients never see or hear each other. Recollect, the ONLY entrance to his office is No. 21, having no connection with his residence, consequently no family interruption, so that on no account can any person hesitate to call at his office.

Dr. DIX is a Quack, who will say or do anything, even perjure themselves to impose upon patients; that he is THE ONLY REGULAR GRADUATE PHYSICIAN AND VETERINARIAN IN BOSTON.

SIXTEEN YEARS engaged in treatment of Special Diseases, a fact so well known to many Citizens, Publishers, Merchants, Hotel Proprietors &c., that he is much recommended, and particularly to

STRANGERS AND TRAVELLERS to avoid and escape imposition of Foreign and Native Quacks, more numerous in Boston than other large cities.

DR. L. DIX proudly refers to Professors and respectable Physicians—many of whom consult him in critical cases, because of his acknowledged skill and reputation, attained through a long experience, practical and observation.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE! do not add to your sufferings in being deceived by the lying boasts, misrepresentations, false promises, and pretensions of

FOREIGN AND NATIVE QUACKS, who know little of the nature and character of Special Diseases, and lose as to their cure. Some exhibit forged Diplomas of Institutions or Colleges, which never existed in any part of the world; others exhibit Diplomas of the kind, how obtained, unknown; not only assuming and advertising in names of those inserted in the Diplomas, but to further their impudent assumption of the name, they have caused Physicians long since dead. Neither be deceived by

QUACK NOSTRUM MAKERS, through false certificates and references, and recommendations of their medicines by the press, who cannot expose or contradict them, or who, besides, to further their imposition, copy from Medical Books much that is written of the qualities and effects of different herbs and plants as ascribed to the cure of their Pills, Extracts, Specifics, &c., most of which, if others grow worse, and are left to linger and suffer for months or years, until relieved or cured, if possible, by competent physicians.

IGNORANCE OF QUACK DOCTORS AND NOSTRUM MAKERS. Through the ignorance of the Quack Doctor, knowing no other remedy, he relies upon Mercury, and gives it to all the patients in Pills, Drops, &c., so the Nostrum Maker equally ignorant, adds to the so-called Extracts, Specifics, Antidotes, &c., both relying upon its effects in curing a few in a hundred; it is trumpeted in various ways through the land; but, alas! nothing is said of the harm it will even injure themselves, and are left to linger and suffer for months or years, until relieved or cured, if possible, by competent physicians.

BUT ALL QUACKS ARE NOT IGNORANT. Notwithstanding the foregoing facts are known to some Quack Doctors and Nostrum Makers, yet, regardless of the life and health of others, there are those of them who will even injure themselves, and others, by giving Mercury to their patients or that it is contained in their Nostrums so that the "usual fee" may be obtained for professedly curing, or "the dollar" or "fraction of it" may be obtained for the Nostrum. It is that many are deceived also, and needlessly spend large amounts for experiments with quackery.

DR. L. DIX'S charges are very moderate. Communications sacredly confidential, and all may rely on him with the strictest secrecy and confidence, whatever may be the disease, condition or situation of any one, married or single.

Medicines sent by mail and Express to all parts of the United States.

All letters requiring advice must contain one dollar to insure an answer.

Address Dr. L. Dix, No. 21, Endicott Street, Boston Mass. Boston, Jan. 1, 1863—1 year. 2y1

TO THE LADIES. The celebrated DR. L. DIX particularly invites all ladies who need a Medical or Surgical adviser, to call at his rooms, No. 21 Endicott Street, Boston, Mass., where they will find arranged for their special accommodation.

Dr. DIX having devoted over twenty years to this particular branch of the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females, it is now conceded by all (both in this country and in Europe) that he excels all other known practitioners for the safe, speedy and effectual treatment of all female complaints.

His medicines are prepared with the express purpose of removing all diseases, such as debility, weakness, unnatural suppressions, enlargements of the womb, all discharges which flow from a morbid state of the blood. The Doctor is now fully prepared to treat in his peculiar style, both medically and surgically, all diseases of the female sex, and they are respectfully invited to call at

No. 21 Endicott Street, Boston.

All letters requiring advice must contain one dollar to return an answer.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1863—1 year. 1y1

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